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The Daily Commercial

GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, on Thursday entertained the employees of the establishment, numbering three hundred, and one hundred and ten newsboys, at a grand banquet spread in the ample press room of the new *Ledger* building, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Childs being unavoidably absent, Wm. V. McKean, Esq., the acting head of the establishment, presided at the feast, and made a happy speech, reviewing the thrift of the employees, who, in their individual capacity, represented a capital of a half million dollars. Interesting speeches were made by other employees representing the treasury, the editorial, the compositors, and the carriers' departments, all of which were filled with incidents in the career of the wealthy and industrial people's newspaper, the *Public Ledger*.

Death of Associate Justice Wayne.

Hon. James M. Wayne, senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington city, Friday morning, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, having been born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1790. Judge Wayne was a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and studied law in the North. He early entered the political arena in Georgia, and was honored with various offices of trust and profit by the people of his State. In 1829 he was elected to Congress, where he served until 1835, when he was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Andrew Jackson, of whose administration and policy he was a staunch supporter. He was consequently the oldest member in commission of the Court. He was assigned to the Fifth United States Circuit, comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. His specialty on the bench was admiralty jurisprudence, and in this department of law his opinions are always held as first-class authorities.

Important Railroad Negotiations.

In explanation of the reported lease of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, the St. Louis *Democrat* says: For several months past the control of this road has been subject to considerable agitation in prominent railroad circles in the East and West. The agitation had its origin in causes lying deeper than the mere control of a main line into St. Louis, looking beyond to a controlling influence in the trade of the plains, and ultimately of the Pacific Ocean. Various propositions and negotiations have been pending at different times, which finally culminated in an agreement, by which the executive committee of the Board of Directors leased the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, its franchise, etc., for ninety-nine years, to the Indianapolis and Terre Haute railroad company, in conjunction with the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Indianapolis, and Bellefontaine & the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula (commonly known as the Lake Shore,) railroad companies, thus forming a combination of unprecedented strength as to railroad experience, energy and capital. On the 27th ult. the directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company met in this city and unanimously ratified this lease, subsequently the stockholders considered the matter and further ratified the action of the board. Thus the lease is absolute on the part of one road, but the conditions have not yet been fully accepted by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Company, and meanwhile opposing influences are at work to prevent its acceptance. It now rests for the last named corporation to complete the contract and carry out its provisions. It is designed that the new lessees shall immediately expend a large sum of money in placing the St. Louis road in the most perfect condition respecting rolling stock, roadbed and equipments throughout. When this is accomplished it is proposed to reduce the time between St. Louis and Eastern cities by from six to nine hours, and to afford first-class accommodations to the traveling public and increased facilities for handling freight.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

There have been several cases of yellow fever in Galveston, Texas; two fatal.

The receipts of Internal Revenue last week were $8,351,822.

The ram Dunderberg returned to New York on Friday, her steering gear having been disarranged.

The new island reported discovered in the Pacific turns out to have been a myth, having no existence save in the brains of some sailors.

Accounts from the agricultural districts of North Carolina are more encouraging.

The Richmond *Examiner* and *Enquirer* newspapers have been united. Among the publishers is Judge Ould, formerly Confederate Commissioner of Exchange.

A prize fight came off near Athens, N. Y., on Friday, for $500, between Mike Levins and Pete Weaver. Thirty rounds were fought, occupying an hour and twenty minutes. Weaver was the winner.

Ex-Governor John A. King is lying dangerously ill in Queens county, New York. He was attacked by cholera on Friday, while addressing a temperance meeting.

The Imperial garrison of Vera Cruz is partly at New Orleans, and an Austrian steamer has been dispatched to bring the remainder there.

During the performance of the circus of Thayer & Noyes, in Rochester, N. Y., on Friday evening, Miss White, the Lion King, entered the cage of ferocious lions, and one of the male animals attacked him, felling him to the floor of the den and fastening his jaws upon his shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. The circus men came to the rescue with iron bars and finally succeeded in rescuing White from the cage alive, but severely injured.

Eminent jurists in New Orleans have forwarded a joint opinion to President Johnson, urging that the issue of bonds for levee repairs is illegal. It is sent out as a protest from ex-Gov. Wells against the assumption of his office by Flanders.

Miss Caroline Richings, the well-known cantatrice, fell down stairs at her summer residence, near West Chester, on Thursday, and seriously injured herself in the side and head. Her life at first was despaired of, but she is now rapidly recovering, and her physicians say that her injuries are not of a dangerous character.

A dispatch from Omaha says: "A private letter from Fort Yankton states the settlers between that post and Randall are in great alarm; that over two hundred Indians are coming down the Missouri river, bent on mischief and murders. Letters from Indian agents declare themselves entirely alarmed, and will probably leave the country; that the Indians threaten indiscriminate war on all settlements above Yankton."

Bailie Peyton has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Nashville, Tenn., district.

The Republican State Convention of Texas adjourned on Tuesday, after adopting the principles of the National Republican party, indorsing the Civil Rights bill and all the reconstruction measures of Congress: thanking the commanding General of the Fifth Military District, and declaring that the State officers are hostile to reconstruction. The proceedings were characterized by moderation and dignity.

The colored people of Richmond on Friday evening decided on running colored candidates for Mayor and Council. The ticket will consist of two whites and three colored.

A fiendish outrage is reported as having taken place in Jones county, N. C., a few days since. Three negroes went to the farm-house of Mr. Reeves Foster, and making an attack on the family, captured them and shut them up in an out-house. They then robbed the house of all its contents, and finished by murdering the family. The first victims were Mr. Foster and his wife, who were killed and murdered before the eyes of their children. The negroes then seized the daughter of Mr. Foster and her infant child. The child was snatched from the arms of its mother and killed before her eyes, and she met her speedily shared the same fate. A younger daughter of the Foster family caught up a child and started to run, when she was fired on and both she and the child wounded. She succeeded, however, in reaching the house of a neighbor, some two and a half miles distant. Upon examination it was found that the child was dead.

A man named McCarty took a girl named Ruth Langford out riding in a buggy from Baltimore, on Friday. When a few miles from the city the pair got into a quarrel, when McCarty drew a pistol and shot Ruth, killing her instantly. The murderer was arrested.

A New Orleans special says that there is no truth in the report that Maximilian's remains are lying at the Southwest Pass.

A blistering fever, with the watchword, "On to Mexico," prevails in New Orleans, in all circles. Confederates and Federals partake of it alike, and at the anniversary dinner at the St. Charles, ex-Gov. Weller, of California, gave as a sentiment, "On to the halls of the Montezumas;" it was responded to with applause.

An Ottawa special says: "It is reported that 250,000 men of the militia are to be organized and drilled. This now comes into Mr. Cartier's department. The real object of this is to create patronage and gain support for the governor, while the alleged object is to have a force to meet the Fenians, maintain order, &c. This force is too large for the alleged object, and too small to cope with the United States. The scheme is therefore an extravagant assembly."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1867. NO. 257.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Reconstruction Supplement.

Surratt's Defense Commenced.

Execution of Santa Anna Doubted.

Death of Maximilian Confirmed by Our Consuls.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1867.

Reconstruction.

The Senate and House Committee having charge of the reconstruction question, both held meetings to-day, and discussed the various propositions which had been submitted to them by each house. No conclusion was reached on a supplemental bill, but it seems probable that one will be framed giving the military commanders complete control of the machinery and officials of the various State Governments of the South. The proposition to abolish these governments in thirty days does not appear to be favored by the committee.

Surratt's Defense.

The Surratt trial to-day opened with the argument of the counsel for the defense, which took the broadest ground in favor of the innocence of the prisoner. The counsel claimed that Surratt was not in the assassination plot, and that he was four hundred miles from Washington on the day of the assassination. They also declared that the innocence of Mrs. Surratt would be fully proven. In the frequent allusions to her, the counsel spoke of her as the sainted mother of the prisoner. The defense intend to produce a witness named John Matthews, a stock actor, who will swear that Booth gave him a paper, which was an agreement signed by Booth, Payne, Harold and Atzerott to assassinate the President. This document, Matthews says, he burned, but that it did not contain the signature of Surratt. On the conspiracy trial an actor named Chester testified that Booth told him that he (Booth) had applied to Matthews to join the conspiracy to abduct. The witnesses for the defense will further swear that Surratt was in Canandaigua, New York, on the day of the assassination.

The Mexican Executions.

The Government has received no dispatch confirmatory of the execution of Santa Anna at Sisal, but official information has been received from our consuls in Mexico of the death of Maximilian. Some doubt has been thrown on the reliability of the intelligence from the fact that letters received here from Sisal, dated June 26, report that Santa Anna was at that time a prisoner at Campeachy, a distance of one hundred and twenty-eight miles from Sisal. As the Mexican Government has shown itself so much in the shooting mood of late, it is believed that the report is true, though he may not have been shot at Sisal.

The White House.

There has been during the entire day, notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, a very large number of persons, composed mostly of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, visitors at the Executive Mansion, seeking an opportunity to see and converse with the President.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1867.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS.

Receipts from Customs for June were $11,600,000, and from Internal Revenue about $21,000,000. During the first three days of the present month the receipts from these sources were $8,500,000.

THE STONEWALL.

The Japanese Commissioners have already paid $300,000 on account of the ram Stonewall, and will on their return to Japan make arrangements for paying the balance of the purchase money, $1,000,000. The vessel will leave Washington navy yard for that country in August.

A TWO WEEKS SESSION.

A majority of the members of Congress are anxious and hope to finish their business early next week, thus making a two weeks session. The Secretary of the Treasury does not intend to make any recommendation to Congress regarding the finance laws now in force, they being deemed sufficient for his official purpose.

CAUSES OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Information has been received at the Department of the Interior, showing that the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney was caused by the military order establishing military posts without the consent of the Indians on the Montana road by the Powder river and Big Horn, and that the Cheyenne war grew out of the approach of our troops. The Indians, it is stated, deserted a village, which was afterwards destroyed, fearing they would be again treated as they were by Captain Livington in December, 1866. An official report will probably be communicated to Congress at the present session, embodying the above facts and such recommendations as the Commission considers necessary to indince peace among all the Indian tribes.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN MAURITUS.

The United States Consul at Port Louis, Mauritus, reports to the State Department that since May last there has been great havoc by the yellow fever. Since February 10th 30,000 people have died. The inhabitants are panic stricken and leaving the country by every opportunity. It is feared the Colony will be depopulated.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE WAYNE.

The funeral of Judge Wayne took place this afternoon, and was attended by a number of distinction.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Young Man Drowned in the Conemaugh River.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa, July 6, 1867.

A young man named Bigelow, from Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, was drowned in the Conemaugh River near this place, this evening. He had been bathing, and a number of young men who were with him at the time say he was seized, with cramps and sank immediately, before assistance could reach him. His parents reside in Orwell, where the remains will be taken at once.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Bill Finally Agreed on by the Reconstruction Committee.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Washington special to the *Times*, dated July 6th, says that the Reconstruction Committee had a session this morning, and promptly agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday, as follows:

Section one declares the true intent and meaning of Congress to have been that the provisional governments hereafter existing in the rebel States were illegal and void, and that they were to be continued, subject in all respects to the military commanders and the authority of Congress only.

Section two provides that the act to which this is supplemental, and also that of March 20, shall be construed to authorize the military commanders, whenever they deem it necessary, to remove or suspend any official, State or municipal, exercising authority by virtue of any provisional government, and to appoint others to fill their places, and that such commanders shall also have power to prohibit, suspend or act aside any act of such provisional government, or of any subordinate authority thereof; the legislation aforesaid act being that such governments shall be continued subordinate to the military, and all acts done by such commanders shall be deemed valid.

Section 3 provides that boards of registration shall admit to registry only such persons as they shall deem entitled to registration by the provisions of the acts aforesaid; taking the oath prescribed by the act of March 26 shall not be regarded as conclusive of the right of registration, but as *prima facie* evidence; they may receive such evidence under oath as they may deem proper from persons applying to be registered or others; boards of registration may strike from the lists the names of persons already registered, who in their judgment improperly took the oath, and are not entitled to be registered, and they shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government. Evidence to prove participation in the rebellion on the part of those applying for registration shall not be required, parole evidence shall be sufficient.

Sec. 4 provides that no Civil Court of the United States or any State shall have jurisdiction of any proceedings, civil or criminal, against any such District Commander for any official act done under these acts.

Sec. 5 declares that each district commander shall be removed from the command assigned to him without the advice and consent of the Senate, or unless cashiered or dismissed, or unless he consents thereto.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate also agreed upon a bill understood to be similar to that introduced by Mr. Edmunds, and less stringent in several particulars than the above.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Our National Anniversary.

Celebration at the Foreign Capitals.

Reduction of French Army.

Reception of Ismail Pasha in London.

Indignation at the Murder of Maximilian.

England Threatens to Suspend Diplomatic Relations with Mexico.

French Consuls to be Withdrawn.

An Austrian Fleet to be Sent for the Remains of Maximilian.

New Standard Coin for All Nations.

Celebration of the Fourth in London.

LONDON, July 4.—The Fourth was appropriately observed by the American residents. There was a dinner at Lingham Hotel, to which a select party was invited and a grand reception given to the guests. The United States Minister was present, and made an appropriate and patriotic speech.

In Berne.

BERNE, July 4.—The United States Minister being absent from Berne, the Fourth of July banquet, a fine affair, was given in the Schweigeah Hotel in Luzerne.

In Lisbon.

LISBON, July 4.—Admiral Goldsborough, in command of the United States Squadron, having gone to Cherbourg, France, with his flagship, the Fourth of July was celebrated in grand style by the U. S. steamer Sevara, which remains.

In Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—The American public fete, which was arranged to take place in the Bois de Bologne to-day, in honor of the national anniversary, was adjourned on receipt of the news of Maximilian's death. The day was celebrated, however, with a brilliant banquet in the Grand Hotel. Two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. James Milliken, of Philadelphia, presided.

In Berlin.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Americans in the Prussian capital observed the Fourth of July by meeting at the festive board and discussing a good dinner, given in the Hotel de Rome. The Hon. T. Fay presided.

In Vienna.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Hon. Mr. Motley, ex-Minister of the United States to the Austrian Court, having left the city for Switzerland, General Post, United States Consul, presided at a fine Fourth of July dinner, at which the most harmonious feeling of patriotism prevailed.

In Brussels.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The Fourth of July dinner in the Belgian capital was given at the house of the Hon. H. S. Sanford, United States Minister to the King's Court. The Minister's residence was illuminated in fine style, and several other houses were decorated with American flags.

In Rome.

ROME, July 4.—The Hon. Rufus King, United States Minister to the Pontifical States, being absent from Rome, there was no public celebration of the day in the city.

Fenian Condon Released.

LONDON, July 5.—Minister Adams has succeeded in his efforts with the British Government to obtain the liberty of the convicted Fenian, Condon. He has been set free, and will shortly sail for America.

Napoleon Disarming.

PARIS, July 6.—It is reported that Napoleon has concluded to disarm 50,000 men of the French army.

Reception of Ismail Pasha.

LONDON, July 6. Evening.—Ismail Pasha, the Sovereign of Egypt, arrived in London to-day from Paris. The railroad station was decorated with flags and flowers in honor of the illustrious visitor, who was accorded a grand reception, in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, played a conspicuous part. A large body of troops were also in attendance and formed an escort.

Garrison in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, July 5.—The distinguished American, William Lloyd Garrison, was entertained to-day at a dinner given in his honor by his friends and admirers in this city.

A Mistake.

DUBLIN, July 5.—A Fenian leader, alleged to be General Halpin, formerly Secretary of one of the Fenian organizations in America, has been arrested in the streets of Cork.

New Cable.

PARIS, July 5.—The French Government has granted a concession to the new Franco-American Telegraph Company, which propose to lay a submarine cable from Brest to some point on the American coast.

Mourning for Maximilian.

LONDON, Evening, July 5.—All the Courts of Europe have adopted mourning for the death of Maximilian. The recall of the British legation from the City of Mexico and suspension of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Government of Mexico is seriously proposed.

France Indignant.

PARIS, July 5, Evening.—The *Moniteur* to-day has an article expressing its detestation of the murder of Maximilian. In the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-day, speeches were made denouncing his execution as a crime against civilization. An order has been sent out suspending from their functions all French Consuls in the Mexican republic. All festivities in this city have ceased, and all preparations for the forthcoming fetes have been abandoned out of respect for the memory of the ill-fated Maximilian.

The Body of Maximilian.

VIENNA, July 7.—An Austrian fleet is to be immediately dispatched to Mexico for the body of Maximilian.

British Captives in Abyssinia.

LONDON, July 7.—A detachment of regular troops has been ordered by the English Government to Abyssinia to compel the King of that country to release British subjects who have been held prisoners there for a long time.

Uniform Coinage.

PARIS, July 7.—The International Congress for the regulation of gold and silver coinage, now in session in this city, has fixed upon the gold five-franc piece and its multiples as the basis for a uniform currency in Europe and America.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, July 6.—The steamer Columbia, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 6, 3:30 P. M.—Consols 94 ¼ @ 94 ⅝ for both Illinois Central 79 ½; Erie 40 ½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—United States bonds closed at 77 ½.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 7.—United States bonds were quoted to-day at 77 ½ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, July 6.—Cotton quiet; uplands 10 ½d; Orleans 11d.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Consols—Money 93 ½ @ 93 ¾; account 94 @ 94 ⅛.

LIVERPOOL, 3:30 P. M., July 6.—Cotton—Sales 10,000 bales; including uplands 10 ¼d; Orleans 11d.

Breadstuffs dull. Corn 27s. White California wheat 12s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s.

Provisions—Pork 95s. Beef 125s. Bacon 48s. Lard 47s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined 1s 2d. Tallow 43s 9d. Clover seed 6s.

London Market.

LONDON, 3:30 P. M., July 6.—Sugar 2s 9d. Linseed oil 32l. Spera oil 73l.

BY MAILS.

Financial Feeling Unimproved---Specie in the Bank of France---Debate on the Established Church in Ireland, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamship Hansa, from Southampton the 26th, has arrived.

The *Times* says neither the favorable harvest weather nor the arrival of gold from America appears to restore financial confidence of the Paris and London public.

The French Senate has been petitioned for the return of Louis Philippe's remains to Europe.

In the conference on the affairs of Hanover in Berlin, the Hanoverian representative said he was in favor of connection with Prussia by the treaty by which Bavaria joins.

The reconstructed union of Germany has been ratified by the King of Bavaria, and will have six votes.

The Italian Parliament had commenced a debate on the war budget.

The Transylvanian and Croatian diets have been dissolved and new elections ordered. There were great demonstrations by the citizens of Essec in favor of union with Hungary.

The last return of the bank of France show an increase of seven millions francs in the metalic reserve.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies passed a bill for the reform of the penal code and abolition of capital punishment, and adopted a general budget.

In the English House of Lords on the 24th Earl Russel moved for an address for the Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of the established Church in Ireland. The motion was opposed by Lord Cairns. Earl Derby said he was willing to consent to the appointment of a commission to obtain information. He denied that the State had endowed any religious body in Ireland, and said there was no precedent for depriving one church of property for the endowment of another church. Lord Russell's motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, several votes were taken on the Opposition amendments to the Reform Bill, in which the Government was successful by small majorities.

The Queen of Prussia will visit Paris, *incognito*, for a few days.

TENNESSEE.

Riot in Franklin County.

Murderous Attack on a Party of Radicals.

Large Number Killed and Wounded.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—John Trimble, candidate for Congress, and two candidates for the State Legislature (Radicals), had an appointment to speak yesterday in Franklin county. A large number of persons, white and black, attended, among the latter the members of a Loyal League, about eighty in number, who paraded the streets in regalia, with bands of music, and armed, occasionally firing a salute. The candidates were heard without interruption. The speaking concluded at about half-past four P. M. Subsequently, however, Trimble, who not present, was denounced on the public square, and one of the Legislative candidates badgered for something he had said. Much excitement arose, and symptoms of ill-feeling between some of the whites and the colored leaguers were developed. The leaguers retired in a bad humor to a grove, where they were followed by a son of Dr. Cliffe, who in a conciliatory address advised them to disperse. They agreed to do this, and marched back to their hall.

By this time night had ensued, and after stowing away their regalias, &c., they left the hall and formed in the public square, where a collision immediately occurred. It is alleged that they were fired on by a party of whites and colored conservatives, Cady, a livery stable keeper, firing the first shot. The fire was instantly returned. The affair lasted but a few moments—a half minute perhaps. There appeared to be a volley in the attack, and a scattering reply, resulting in the death of Cady, shot through the heart, the wounding of eight whites, who have been blacks, three of the latter mortally. Some of the wounded blacks were conservatives. The black radicals were much exasperated and threatened vengeance right and left, but were interposed and prevailed upon them to desist.

An official investigation may be necessary to fix the responsibility for this murderous affair. On the one hand it is charged that the colored leaguers were engaged in the drill movement, and desired a fight; on the other, that they had been previously repeatedly assailed, and armed in self-defence, and the attack entirely without design. It was apprehended that the difficulty would be renewed to-day, but all is quiet.

A company of the 45th regulars left this place for Franklin this afternoon to maintain quiet. The affair has excited here by all parties.

Saturday afternoon one of a company of militia stationed at Tullahoma, was shot and killed by Dewitt Bennett, a Captain in the late rebel army. Inspector General Hunt has taken steps to preserve the peace there, and to have the murder investigated.

MEXICO.

CONGRESS TO BE CONVOKED.

President Juarez to Resign.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Late advices from Juarez's headquarters state that Juarez will convoke a Congress at the Capital, into whose hands he will deliver the Government and tender his resignation.

The cutter Wilderness left for Vera Cruz with dispatches from the State Department. Mrs. President Juarez was tendered passage, but did not arrive in time.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department has received from the commander of the United States steamer Tacony a copy of his communication to President Juarez, soliciting that the remains of Maximilian be delivered to the Captain of the Austrian corvette Elizabeth. The request was not acceded to, but the official reply is not yet received.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing of the Colorado---Celebration of the Fourth---Council with Indians---Iron Works Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The Colorado, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, sailed to-day, taking six hundred and sixty-thousand dollars in treasure, and nine hundred and five passengers, including the Japanese Commissioners and suite, and eight hundred tons of freight.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in an unusually enthusiastic manner in this city.

A council was held on June 17th at Lapeal, at which Gov. Ballard, of Idaho, agent O'Neil and others, met the chiefs and six hundred Nez-perces. The object was to announce to the Indians the ratification by the Senate of the treaty with their tribe, made in 1863, and explain its provisions. The Indians expressed their satisfaction with the treaty.

The Pioneer Iron Works at Portland were destroyed by fire July 3d. Loss $75,000; insurance $10,000.

Escape of Convicts.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 7.—Early this morning five State Prison convicts, temporarily confined in the county jail here, while repairs were being made on the State Prison, escaped. They picked the locks of the cells, sawed off a window bar, then tied their blankets together and lowered themselves to the ground. They undoubtedly had assistance.

Arrival of the City of London.

SANDY HOOK, July 12.—The steamship City of London, from Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th ult., passed here at 10 P. M., bound in.

Clothing Establishment Damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The clothing establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, on Chestnut street, was considerably damaged by fire this evening. The loss on stock is heavy, mostly by water.

OHIO ITEMS.

The Marietta *Register*, one of the ablest newspapers in the State, commences its sixth volume with a new suit of types, and makes a neat appearance.

A match race hunt in Allen county closed on Saturday, June 29th, footing up 14,340 tails.

The editor of the Clermont *Courier* has been shown twenty-five members of the weavel family in one head of wheat. He says it is reported that from some parts of that county whole fields will not be worth harvesting.

The Washington County Fair for 1867, is to be held in Marietta, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 18th and 19th.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale, of Columbus, is the only survivor of all who went to Marietta in 1788—the first year of the settlement. He will be eighty-five years of age on the 25th of this month. He went to Marietta with his parents, with the first women and children of the settlement, in August, 1788.

John M. Langston, the eloquent colored orator and lawyer, of Oberlin, was born a slave in Louisa county, Eastern Virginia. He was 30 years of age, and was manumitted by his master's (father's) will, who was a wealthy planter, and he was educated at Oberlin, in the class with Gov. Cox.

The St. Clairsville *Chronicle*, of Thursday morning, states that Judge Kennon, Sr., was struck with paralysis, last Friday, while attending Court at Wellsburg. The Judge's tongue and right hand are the only parts affected. The Judge reached his home in St. Clairsville Saturday last. The Judge is the principal counsel in contesting the will of the late Bishop Campbell. About $200,000 are involved in the issue. A private dispatch states that the Judge is improving, and has partially recovered articulation.

On Wednesday morning last two horses were stolen from the farm of Daniel Potter, Esq., about three miles below. On the same day Mr. H. Bright, of Wellsville, who had received a description of the stolen property by telegraph, recovered the horses and arrested two young men named respectively John and William Miller, hailing from Mercer county, Pa. They claim that they had been on a visit to their sister at Wheeling, and having no money, they concluded to "borrow" the horses to facilitate their journey. Mr. Potter declines to prosecute the parties.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Twenty-Third Day's Proceedings.

Case Opened by the Defense.

What They Expect to Prove.

Surratt and his Mother Innocent.

Witnesses for Prosecution Unworthy of Belief.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1867.

The line of evidence for the defense in the Surratt trial commences to-morrow. It is thus far shadowed. The testimony of Sergeant Dye as to the calling of the hour by Surratt in front of the theatre on the night of the assassination will be met by that of three members of the theatrical company, who will swear that one of their number called the time to the other, who was awaiting the movement when they would be needed on the stage in a patriotic chorus, to be sung at the end of the piece in honor of the fall of Richmond and the visit of the President. The handkerchief at Burlington is to be thus accounted for. One Mr. Hollahan, who had boarded at Surratt's, accompanied Weichman and the detectives sent after Surratt to Canada. He had a handkerchief of Surratt's and showed it on the train to his companions. When they reached Burlington they went to the depot, but the train was delayed several hours. Hollahan lay down there, and as sworn by him, the handkerchief was found by the keeper of the depot. The parties went on to Canada, and a telegram reached them there that a handkerchief of Surratt's, with his name on the corner, was found at Burlington.

It is further stated by the defense that the testimony of Weichman is to be met by proofs that he said in Carroll prison, that as much of the President's blood was upon his hands as upon John Wilkes Booth's. An actor named John Matthews is expected to swear that a letter was given him by Booth, on the day of the 14th of April, 1865, with instructions to carry it to the *Intelligencer* office next day, if anything occurred during the night to take Booth out of town. Matthews put the letter in his pocket, and Booth, who was on horseback, rode off. Matthews paid no more heed to the letter till after the assassination, then opened, read it and with fear of the raving multitude around the theater he hurriedly burned it. This letter terminated with the line: "Men who love their country better than gold or life," and was signed by John W. Booth, Payne, Harold and Atzerott. In substance it asserted that they had tried all they could, failed, were out of means and had no other method left of carrying out their plan to save their country. The absence of Surratt's name from the document will be held by the defense as strong presumptive proof that he was not of those directly activein the work of murder.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The prosecution announced their case closed. They have been unable to find Mr. Buell, whom they desired to examine relative to the cipher letter. They closed without prejudice to their right to submit a motion hereafter for the admission of Buell's testimony.

After a protracted discussion, it was agreed that Mr. Rhodes be re-called; also, Susan Ann Jackson, to whom the prosecution will also put some questions.

Mr. Bradley moved to strike out all evidence relative to Jacob Thompson, as he has not been connected with the case.

Judge Fisher said it was not worth while to argue the case now, but let the defense go on to examine witness, and all these points will come up for argument hereafter.

Mr. Bradley submitted objections to other portions of the testimony.

The Court said that this was not the proper time to make objections.

Mr. Pierrepont said the evidence would be connected before the trial is over.

Judge Fisher said an application to put in additional testimony at this late day time before the case was given to the Jury.

The defense accepted the ruling of the Court. Mr. Bradley then opened the case for the defense. They expected to prove the innocence of the prisoner, and that Surratt was a dutiful mother. They would contradict John M. Lloyd as a self-confessed, low, unwilling drunkard, in many important particulars. They would establish his character from a sober stand point. As to Weichman, a man who was treated as a son by the murdered woman—a man whose dastard heart made him quake for his position, it will be proven that the prisoner was not suspected of, who called at Mrs. Surratt's she did not answer the door that night; she never said the murder of Lincoln was a punishment on his people for their pride and licentiousness; that the conversation between Weichman as having taken place at the breakfast table on April 15th had no place except in the brain of the witness. It will be proven Weichman was at all times undermost; his confession will be shown, and will be proven to be in accord with the conspirators; that all information he obtained at the War Department which could be of benefit to the rebels was communicated to Confederate officers. The man's character will be fully shown.

As to the testimony of Joseph M. Dye, the dreamer, we will produce the man who looked in the carriage and the man who called the time; ten minutes past ten, in an audible voice. We will further prove the record of Dye's indictment as a counterfeiter, and he never had a conversation with Mrs. Surratt as sworn to.

As to David Creed, a gambler of twenty years, if allowed, we will contradict him out of his own mouth, and prove his indictment for a criminal offense, and that he is unworthy of belief. Cooper's testimony is so indistinct that it is unnecessary to contradict him. We will contradict Jno. Libby, showing that he never saw or knew Atzerott. Sig. Brophy, testifying, and is not entitled to any credit upon his oath.

Another witness, Wm. E. Cleaver, fresh from jail for murder in the vilest manner upon a little girl, who, after manipulation by the vilest of criminals, bleeded almost to death, swears Surratt here on April 14th. A worthy successor to Cleaver is Vanderpool, who will be shown to be utterly infamous. We will prove that he could not have seen an actor's performance at Metropolitan Hall, because none took place.

As to the testimony of Wood, the barber, it will be shown it is mistaken.

Mr. Bradley then read the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution, and concluded as follows: "We will trace Surratt from Richmond, March, 1865, to Montreal in April. We will show he was not near Washington, except when he came back in the disguise. We will show where Surratt was on April 14th and 15th, and that he was not within four hundred miles of Washington. It will be shown he went to a certain hotel and registered his name as Jno. Harrison, and remained there to attend a mission he was intrusted with, and was there on April 14th. It will be shown that the register of that hotel has mysteriously disappeared. He will be followed back to Montreal, where he arrived April 18th. Facts and circumstances will be shown to conclusively demonstrate Surratt could not have got to places named for the purpose of covering up his tracks. It will be shown that while Surratt was in Montreal, after the assassination, he was not allowed to read a newspaper in his place of concealment, and was not aware of his mother's peril until the time of her execution, and then he wanted to hasten to Washington to give himself up, and was not permitted. It will be shown he first heard he was implicated in the assassination at Albany, and then turned back to Montreal. He did not flee for fear, but because he knew Justice dropped her scales when she entered at the foot of Four-and-a-half street. As to the handkerchief of which so much had been said, it will be shown it was not dropped by Surratt, but by an officer of the Government who was in pursuit and carried the handkerchief with him for a purpose. It will be shown that the Government knew the officer dropped it, but did not choose to divulge it. The defense would also show an agreement between conspirators, signed by them, and upon which neither the name of Surratt nor John Surratt appeared. The agreement will be produced as it came direct from the chief conspirators. It contains the genuine signatures in which they pledged themselves to commit the foul assassination, and upon that paper not the name of John Surratt or Mrs. Surratt appears; and after these things are shown, the jury cannot be asked to say the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him."

The Court took a recess until Monday.

The *Herald* special says: One of the chief points on which the defense intend to base their theory of innocence will be their ability to prove the genuine character of the letter written to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, of this city. That letter, it will be remembered, never reached the hands for which it was destined, and its contents were never laid before the public. On Monday last, Matthews, who was an actor on the night of the assassination, was before the Judiciary Committee, and there gave testimony which clears away all the mystery attaching to that letter. Matthews testified that Booth called him and gave him a letter, which he requested Matthews to leave next morning at the *Intelligencer* office, if he (Matthews) learned of Booth's having left town, or if any astounding event occurred during the night. Matthews took the letter which was given him, hurriedly and with some secrecy, of manner, and had no time to think about the strangeness of the request. That night, when the excitement grew to madness, Matthews bethought himself of the letter, and went to his room and opened and read it. It contained a statement signed by Booth, Atzerott and Harold. The statement was that they had tried all their best powers to abduct the President, but had failed, and that they had resolved that they would sacrifice their lives for the welfare of the country, and would remove, by death, the President, whom they considered the cause of all its woes. It will be noticed that Surratt's name is not signed to the letter, and this omission the defense intend to use as proof that he had no knowledge of, or instrumentality in, procuring the assassination.

The *Herald's* Washington special states regarding the Surratt defense that three members of the theatrical company will swear one of their number called the time to two others, who were waiting the moment when they would be needed on the stage in a patriotic chorus to be sung at the end of the piece in honor of the fall of Richmond, and the visit of the President. The barber's testimony will be met by that of Miss Beane, who, it is said, will swear Booth breakfasted with her at the National Hotel a few minutes later than the time named by the barber, he shaved Booth at his shop between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The handkerchief at Burlington is to be accounted for as having been dropped by Hollahan, who accompanied the Government detective Weichman to Canada. It is represented that he had a handkerchief of Surratt's, and showed it to his companions before reaching Burlington: that he there laid down on the settee, where the handkerchief was found by the keeper of the depot. Weichman's testimony is to be met. It is said, by proofs that he said in Carroll prison that as much of the President's blood was on his hands as on John Wilkes Booth's. The defense will also offer evidence to prove that after the first day's testimony at the assassination trial, Weichman was brought to Winder's building and told he had not testified as he had promised, and if not they would hang him too. An alibi will be attempted to be established, and the *National Intelligencer* letter introduced to show who were actually in the conspiracy.

William P. Ward is expected to swear, if allowed, that all the proof of Surratt's innocence was narrated to him by Secretary Stanton. It remains to be seen whether the defense can prove all this.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

Atrocious Barbarities of the Turks.

MOST SHOCKING RECITAL

Men, Women and Children Torn in Pieces and Skinned Alive.

The following circular has been sent to the resident consuls at Canea by the members of the provisional Government of Crete:

"SPHAKIA, May 24, 1867.

"*Messieurs les Consuls*:—The Sublime Porte, making use of all its forces against the Island of Candia, and making its last efforts to repress the insurrection which has therein existed for a year, has sent Ismail Pasha-el-Mussino, Omar Pacha, with the mission of pacifying the island by the extermination of the insurgents. The General, having attempted to penetrate into the province of Sphakia, was completely driven back by the insurgents, def

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

CONSIDERABLE speculation is indulged in about what the European powers will do in view of MAXIMILIAN'S fate. While they experience some difficulty about his particular case, they need have none whatever in all the future. By keeping their fingers out of affairs on this continent they will avoid all similar embarrassments.

IN the failure of the attempt of the usurper MOSQUERA to make himself Dictator of Colombia, the "foreign powers" experience another defeat of their plans to obtain influence and power on this continent. MOSQUERA is a recognized relative of VICTORIA, is patronized by the British aristocracy, and petted by NAPOLEON. The immediate object of the attempted usurpation was to obtain possession of the Isthmus of Panama with the valuable franchises in the hands of American capitalists. The game was a high one, and the failure, through the fidelity of Congress and the army, is more important to us than is generally understood.

BY exchanges from all parts of the country, we learn that in some places *Soldiers' Monuments* were the centers of attraction in the celebration of the anniversary of National Independence. The laying of foundation stones drew crowds together in some places, and in others, the completion of monuments was the occasion of immense assemblages and most imposing ceremonies. The day of the original Declaration was most befitting for the purpose of honoring those who made that Declaration good, when its doctrines were denied, and the Independence it claimed was endangered by a wanton and wicked rebellion. The day was well chosen for the honoring of our brave defenders. And the monuments will be a connecting link between the two heroic periods of American patriotism, in the one of which the liberty of self-government was gained from oppression, by a just revolution; and in the other of which, the rights of government and freedom were maintained against an unjust rebellion in behalf of bondage and disunion.

THERE has lately been in Rome an envoy representing VICTOR EMANUEL and Emperor NAPOLEON, to urge on the Pope the relinquishment of his temporal power and the surrender of his territory, to be absorbed by the Italian Kingdom. The labors of this diplomatic agent were conducted so secretly that his presence even was unknown in Rome. Of course ANTONELLI, the Pope's Secretary of State, would listen to nothing of the sort, nevertheless listen he did; and although nothing is yet known of the particulars, it is not doubted that the envoy did not leave Rome before he had impressed the managers of the Pope's affairs that the proposition was one not to be rejected in haste. Indeed, it is rumored from a variety of quarters that the Pope himself has perceived the possibility of being compelled to relinquish temporal power and become only the spiritual head of the Church. To this consummation events have for some time directly pointed, and the recent gathering and gorgeous ceremonies in Rome are not likely materially to interfere with it.

NAPOLEON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is plainly hinted that circumstances may compel the French Emperor to cause to be made public certain facts connected with MAXIMILIAN'S career in Mexico that will relieve him from a portion at least of the oppressive weight of responsibility which the Mexican business, especially the tragic conclusion, casts upon him. And it is furthermore suggested that the Emperor of Austria, brother of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN will have his version to make of the secret history of the business, which will be in marked sympathy with the address of MAXIMILIAN—at first thought to be spurious but now believed to be genuine—after he fell into the hands of his captors and written with a view of immediate death. It can scarcely fail to be the case that criminations and recriminations, more or less in the face of the public, will grow out of the Mexican failure and tragedy. MAXIMILIAN himself did not hesitate to cast upon NAPOLEON the responsibility of the shedding of his blood and to arraign him in the bitterest language before the world for perfidy that enveloped him from head to foot. With this view the Austrian Emperor—whose power, however, can extend little beyond words—will necessarily sympathize. And it must be concided that mankind in general will be inclined to be with him. NAPOLEON cannot be ignorant what are the sympathies of the enlightened portion of the world. The comments on the address of MAXIMILIAN to which we have referred must have convinced him on that point, and also of the necessity of placing before the world some explanation if he would escape execration such as even he has never known. For that explanation the universal public will look with an extraordinary interest, and also for what words the Emperor of Austria will feel called upon to utter.

VIRGINIA COMING RIGHT.

The evidence is abundant and strong that in Virginia a vigorous popular sentiment is springing up among the white people in favor of coalescence with the Republican party. If there were no other proof, the dolorous utterances of the unreconciled would be sufficient. We do not mean that this sentiment is restricted to Virginia, for it is evident in other States. And indeed it is so obsoviously their true policy, even with reference to the colored people, that their political sentiments could scarcely fail to take this direction. The processs of thought bringing it about was simple. They were helpless in themselves and separate from the two great parties of the country; they were deceived by and disgusted with the Democrats, and they found the Republicans really and effectively trying to restore unity and prosperity to the country, while the Democrats were only struggling to gain ascendancy for their party.

The Charlottsville *Chronicle*, although professing *not* to be one of them, says "a great many people are going to the Republicans—a great many respectable people, who act chiefly from considerations of policy—we are not." The *Chroniele*, in a half sportive way, as we understand it, speaks of the Republican party as the government, and of the necessity of being on good terms with it. But it is entirely serious when it says, "the first step for the Southern people to take is to disc—in all connection with Northern Democracy." "They got us into our troubles and the—basely abandoned us, and they are doing us—nite injury *now* by *obstructing* the settlement of reconstruction."

In Albemarle county a large meeting was held on the 1st instant, at which resolutions were adopted in full accord with the Republican party, and pledging the meeting to the unconditional support of reconstruction measures adopted by Congress. The meeting was held in the court house, and, being held during the term of the court, it was large and embraced the principal men of the county. Of this meeting, the proceedings are published in the Richmond *Enquirer*, "with deep regret," as the editor declares. And he further declares concerning this movement, which is not a HUNNICUTT or a BOTTS affair, but an entirely new one, that it is "of policy, and not of principle." We reckon it to demonstrate a happy change in Virginia affairs, that even policy should make it expedient for the people to do the political thing that is right. Sorrowfully and despondently does the *Enquirer* exclaim, "these are strange times, and the old land-marks of political principle and integrity seem lost sight of! The Albemarle movement is strange even for these strange times!"

The meeting derives importance from the fact that it embraces a large number of the "reputable and influential citizens of the county," lawyers, confederate military officers, &c. To this the *Enquirer* refers as follows: "The telegram describing the *personnel* is obviously intended to suggest that the old Whig party is thus going over to Radicalism." This the *Enquirer* hopefully doubts and denies, and expresses the belief that the line of new parties "will run *across* and not *with* the old party line."

Whilst Northern Union people are gratified with the prospects of the party in the South, and with the prospects of the country in the same proportion, we trust they will notice and remember that it is the Democrats, along with the Executive, who are *hindering* reconstruction, and keeping the country in a disordered and unprosperous condition.

THERE appears to be something wrong in the mail arrangements between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The paper of the latter city are frequently from eight to twelve hours behind the regular time in reaching us.

THE *Round Table* is of the opinion, should the Republican party nominate Gen. Grant for President, "it is not unlikely he may be elected unanimously, the other side setting up no opposition to him."

THE ram Dunderberg steamed out to sea, bound for France, Thursday afternoon, with all the honors; but the next day she returned for repairs, having broken some of her machinery at sea. The steering gear is said to have become deranged. A bad start, some would say.

SAYS the New York *Commercial*:

Since the moral support alone of the United States has made it possible for the Mexican Republic to have any name or claim to exist, it is a shame that our respect for the elementary principles of Maximilian has been disregarded, and the public voice should give its pression to the indignation which under the circumstances is both proper and justifiable.

If this should be "the public voice," what "expression" should Mr. Seward give?

In the hop producing region of New York the crop is promising, and the farmers of Schoharie, Herkimer and Otsego look complacently upon the poles whose hanging garlands have been so rich a source of wealth to them. The crop in Wisconsin, which is becoming a great hop growing section, is promising.

SUNSET COX, in his Fourth of July speech before Tammany, hinted at General Grant being the Democratic candidate for the next Presidential canvass; but the applause, in contrast to that which was elicited by an allusion to McClellan, was feeble. There is little in the past history or prospective service of General Grant to inspire the Democracy with enthusiasm.

WE observe that a large number of Fourth of July orators throughout the country took occasion to nominate Gen. Grant as the next President. They all seemed, however, to be in suffering and doubt upon one point, which they generally expressed in the words, "*if* Grant will accept." This seems to be the one insoluble puzzle that now afflicts the politicians of the country. Our own private opinion is that Grant never refuses to obey orders.—*New York Times.*

MR. WEED has indulged in another chapter of reminiscences, from which we quote the following:

"Mr. Lincoln sent for us to talk about his Cabinet and his policy. His only suggestion—had 'supported' with his views, two members of his Cabinet would have been left Whig from Border Slave States. He did not seem to take one from North Carolina, but in this he was overruled at Washington. But Mr. Lincoln several months before the close of his first term, came to see things differently, and in his last visit he was assisted, there was perfect accordance of sentiment and sympathy between us."

The gentleman from North Carolina, referred to above, was the Hon. John A. Gilmer.

AN intelligent Paris letter writer corrects a popular impression concerning the cheapness of a lady's apparal there. Whenever it is known—and the fact gets current in some way very quickly—that an American lady lands in Paris not clothed, an army of milleners, dressmakers, chemisiers, shoemakers, dealers in laces, shawls, night caps, shoes, shoe blacking, etc., besiege her lodgings and bring to bear all the refined arts of prevarication and polite swindling. The trial is excessively annoying and th experience is that it does not pay.

IT is said, by way of excusing Juarez for not sparing the life of Maximilian, that public opinion denied him the quality of clemency. This plea would seem to be refuted by himself in a document relative to the disposition to be made of other prisoners of war, wherein he says: "Nevertheless, the Citizen President, making use of his ample faculties, and desirous, in the name of the people and as their representative, of showing an act of clemency and mercy, has decided in counell to grant them an exemption from the penalty of death."

MR. PRATT, of Alabama, is the inventor of a type writing machine, lately exhibited to the London Society of Arts, which is said to print a man's thoughts twice as fast as he can write them, with the present process. By a sort of piano arrangement the letters are brought in contact with carbonized paper, which is moved by the same manipulation. The machine is compact, and simple, and can be made for $15 with a handsome profit. Its feasibility is manifest. Legal copying and the writing and delivery of sermons and lectures, not to speak of letters and editorials, will undergo a revolution as remarkable as that effected in books by the invention of printing. When the weary process of learning penmanship in schools will be reduced to the acquirement of the art of writing one's own signature and playing on the literary piano above described, or rather on its improved successors.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Round Table* says. "However grand, successful and interesting the great Exposition may be, it is nevertheless a monument to French egotism at the expense of every other nation contributing to it." One-half of the building, says the writer, is assigned to France, one-half of the prizes are French, one-half of the medals are to go to French Exhibitors. Reports are made up before articles are fairly exhibited; no indulgence is granted to strangers in a foreign land; no postponement. If the French exhibitors are only ready, and of course being ready they take the medals. There is, in short, nothing universal about it except a universal spirit of French egotism and *amour propre*. France demonstrates her supremacy to the world by the verdict of jurors selected, arrangements designed and executed for that special object. The awards of medals and honors fully prove this.

THE sanguine religious editor of the New York *Herald*, confident, of course, of the soundness and wisdom of his views, has tried very faithfully, and with small encouragement of success, to infuse them into the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church. His latest effort was, to urge upon the great council assembled at Rome the policy of dissolving the connection of temporal with spiritual power, in the Pope's affairs. He speaks of it as essential to the perfect organization and condition of the church in this country, and intimates that the Pope has long been meditating this separation. The *Herald* argues, that the church will gain in point of spirituality and religious character, by such a change. This is undoubtedly true, but then the priests would find more than half their occupation gone, and that would be a great loss to so active and aspiring a society, and one so addicted, from propensity and habit, to mingle, in their own way, in the game of politics. It is probable this society, who we know to have control of the person and policy of the Pope, that prevent his surrender of the shadow of political sovereignty which he holds over a small tract in Italy. The *Herald* says, the Pope must be reconciled to Italy, the priests say, no. Unfortunately the latter have more influence just now, with the Pope, than the *Herald* has.

HENRY WIKOFF, credited with being on "speaking terms" with Louis Napoleon, defends him from blame or responsibility for the Maximilian tragedy. He writes as though he knew more than he could tell—thus:

I can well enough acquainted with the history of Maximilian's advent in Mexico to justify me in saying that the French Emperor is not morally responsible for the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the unfortunate Archduke. If the whole truth in regard to Mexico are ever divulged it will be found that the Emperor Napoleon is far more sinned against than sinning.

The writer says that Maximilian was ambitious to occupy the throne of Mexico and that Carlotta was eager in the same direction—both backed by Leopold, the late king of Belgium: that without the interference of Napoleon Maximilian was chosen by the nobles of Mexico to be their "Imperial Chief"—whereupon, he "took the bits." Wikoff avers that "during the whole of his career the meanest Mexican, the silliest Belgian or the vainest Austrian had more influence with Maximilian than the Marshal or Minister of France." Again the writer says:

"Whatever the merits or graces of the lamented Maximilian, it is certain that he was certain that political skill he had none. Yet, strange to say, he always heartily desired the withdrawal of the French troops, in the belief that it would both add to his popularity in Mexico and his gratitude for government. His familiar phrase, 'Would to God I were a Frenchman,' can hardly be forgotten. When the sagacious ruler of France saw that Maximilian was over to ignoble influences, and that while no good could be done in Mexico, he was endangering his friendly relations with the United States, he courteously decided to withdraw his army and abandon his laudable efforts to open Mexico to the commerce of the world. Every form of persuasion was exhausted to induce the doomed Maximilian to throw away his mock sceptre and return to his broken wife and cheerless palace at Miramar, but in vain."

The writer is of the opinion, however, that the shooting of Maximilian was murder, and threatens all sorts of vengeance.

The Last of Santa Anna.

The shooting of Santa Anna summarily and ingloriously disposed of one of the ablest, and at the same time, most restless, ambitious and expert statesman Mexico has ever produced. He had a lengthened and eventful career, being about seventy years old when he met his fate; his public career commenced when he was about twenty-three years of age. In 1833 he was made President by the choice of the Federalists, whom he forsook to join the Centralists. In 1835, having overcome the Republicans in sanguinary operations, he became Dictator. In 1836 the Texan revolution followed. Defeated by Sam. Houston at San Jacinto, and made a prisoner, his life was spared through pledges which seemed only to illustrate his perfidy. He lost a leg in repelling the attack of the French on Vera Cruz; and from 1841 to 1844 he was virtual Dictator, when he was banished for the period of ten years. Returning and made President, he was a conspicuous actor in the war with the United States, and suffered defeat at the hands of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, February 22d, 1847. On the taking of the City of Mexico by Scott, he was suffered to retire to Jamaica, where he remained till another revolution in 1853 brought him to the surface as President for life, but actually for a brief period—for in two years he was an exile again at St. Thomas, where he remained till the French-Austrian invasion. The rest is familiar to the intelligent reader. He was very rich, but it is believed that the most of his fortune has been sacrificed to the arts of the unscrupulous band in New York, with whom he was linked, and, to a certain extent, whose tool he was in his last undertaking. Commenting on the fate of this man, the New York *Times* says:

His knew the character of the Mexican people, and their condition and their institutions, and no man had a better opportunity of knowing their will and their purposes. He knew that the Juarez Government, which is now enjoying the bloody revel of a Mexican triumph, regarded him as an enemy, for he had been directly warned of the fact; and he knew that he was regarded by the Mexican people on both parties, for all his attempts to carry favor with them had resulted only in rebuffs and insults. He went to Mexico fully aware of the chance of meeting the reception which he actually got, and perfectly conscious that he was inviting the fate which he has suffered. He has gone the way to which an almost unexampled many of his opponents, and to which doubtless many of his executioners will, in their turn, be subjected by successful rivals.

Stupendous Whisky Frauds

Of the stupendous character of the frauds perpetrated on the revenue by whisky manufacturers and dealers there is no kind of doubt. Some idea of it may be gathered from a few facts. Placing the annual product at 70,000,000 gallons—which is under rather than over the mark—if the taxes was collected on the whole, the product would be $140,000,000. But let one-fourth escape the law, and $100,000,000 would be obtained. Now the facts are, last year whisky yielded only $30,000,000, with the prospect of getting only $20,000,000 this year, the receipts the last two months having been at the rate of $10,000,000 a year. If our statesmen have any spare time on their hands, they could not spend it in a better way than in devising a method for insuring the payment of Government dues on the whisky made in this country.

Balshazzar.

To supply an omission in the Cabinet account of the Exposition Pageant at the distribution of prizes, the *Tribune* frames the following incident. If not literally true, it does no great violence to probability:

"When Mr. Hughes, the inventor of the Printing Telegraph, was called up to receive his prize, the King (or took his hand, and, with an exception to all the other recipients of medals, Mr. Hughes, as he ascended the imperial platform, was met by the angust palm of his serene Highness—a little bit of paper containing the last message received by the Government of Berlin from the unfortunate Duke, but being decorated. It contained these words: 'Mexico has been shot. His last words were, 'Poor Carlotta!' His loyal Serenity read the telegram, and immediately gave evidence of his appreciation. His cheek blanched, his hands trembled, and the diamond on the Imperial garter quivered so in the sunlight that it shone like a star in the midst of a multitude. What the Emperor thought is, of course, not to be exactly known. But we must conjecture that he heard overall the shouts and music, above the rolling of the drums and the salvos of artillery, the single shot that was dear to his insane ambition as to his deluded dupe, the single cry of a woman—young, beautiful, and good—shrieking to the last cry of her young husband—'Poor Carlotta!' 'Poor Maximilian!'"

DEVELOPMENTS of the most astounding character have been made in the English Courts of the conspiracies entered into by a Trades Union, in Sheffield. Contracts were formally entered into for the killing of men, burning of residences, and blowing up factories, the price being fifteen pounds for murder, and ten for blowing up. Of course members of Trades Unions, without distinction, are not to be held responsible for these things, but they come from the natural result of the excessive antagonism engineered in many places, by Trades Unions.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—Pittsburgh has the reputation of producing the finest strawberries in the world. The New York *Times* says: The largest strawberries seen in this market during the season, and probably the finest ever sent here for sale, in quantity, were some monstrous "Jucundas" sent by the Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., grown on his small fruit farm a little out of the city. There were twenty crates of them, in pint boxes. The No. 1 brought 35c and No. 2 50c per box. They were extremely large—12 to 15 berries filling a box—of a bright color, and so firm after their journey of 400 miles that they might readily be shipped as much further.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Czar made the following remark after the attempted assassination: "People applaud in me the man who, in escaping, has preserved the honor of the French."

M. Emile Pereire is President of twelve or fifteen joint stock companies, whose aggregate capital is $748,000,000. His influence in Paris may be imagined.

Queen Marie Christine, the vicious old Queen Dowager of Spain, has been summoned to Madrid by "very pressing dispatches." The horizon is very black in that quarter.

Lord Cowley asked the Micowdor of Japan if he was learning to dance; the Prince made an evasive reply: "I have a great many other things to learn before learning to dance."

A number of men engaged in iron ship-building in England have lost the sight of one of their eyes, from the iron chips which are constantly flying about while they are at work.

The last report of the Paris Omnibus Company states the superstition of Friday being an unlucky day, exerts a sensible influence on the receipts of the omnibusses. The average number of persons carried during six days of the week is 317,065; on Friday the average never exceeds 276,000.

There has been a land slide in Austria. Forty acres of land in the romantic valley of the Multa recently fell into the bed of a mountain torrent, carrying with them gigantic trees, immense boulders of stone and houses. The torrent was obliged to change its course. The whole country is desolate.

The Emperor of Russia has caused a delicate souvenir to be transmitted, through the medium of his Embassador in Paris, to Mme. Laborie, who was slightly wounded in the attempt of June 6, being an emerald in the shape of a heart surrounded with brilliants. The jewel was made in Russia, and bears the address of the jeweler at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Austria has abandoned his intention of making a tour in Hungary after his coronation, in consequence of the bereavement which the Imperial family has suffered from the death of the Archduchess Matilda, and the unexpected decease of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, who married in 1856 the Princess Isabella, of Bavaria, elder sister of the Empress of Austria, and who, as we have mentioned, has just died at Carlsbad, where he was taking the waters. The news of the death of the Emperor's brother, Maximilian, may also produce a profound effect.

The Paris Exposition seems to have attracted other visitors besides crowned heads. The city was never so full of thieves. Men are assaulted in broad day light. Some days since, a fat gentleman was walking near the Buttes Chaumont Park, when a lad, observing how the promenader's movements were embarassed by his obesity, snatched his hat off his head and ran away with it. The victim gave chase. It was a hippopotamus chasing a greyhound. The fat man was soon obliged to stop, mop the contents of sweat which flowed from his cheeks, and lean against a wall, puffing and blowing. The young rogue was far away with his prize. A man came up and asked what was the matter. The fat man related his adventure, adding: "I really am exhausted. I cannot budge another step. I thought my legs stronger." The new comer said: "Nonsense! you don't mean to say if a thief tried to take your watch you could not prevent him?" "Alas! I am in that condition." "In that event I shall profit by it." So saying the second thief thrust his hand into the fat man's pocket and took his watch and chain before obesity could recover from his surprise.

A dreadful murder and suicide recently took place at Bordeaux, France. The victim, Mme. Capelain, the proprietress of the Hotel du Havre, was about fifty years of age. The perpetrator was a workman of about the same age, who had lived at the hotel for some time, but had left a few days previously, owing Mme. Capelain twenty francs. How or when he had succeeded himself into the house is not known, and what is strange is, that the room in which the landlady slept was only separated by a thin partition from another occupied by two travelers, and yet they heard nothing of the terrible struggle which had evidently taken place, the whole room being in disorder and flooded with blood—the woman's throat having been cut with a razor—and a square of glass broken. Mme. Capelain managed to drag herself to the door of another room which was occupied, and give an alarm. Every attention was at once paid to the unfortunate woman, but ineffectually, as she expired shortly after. The murderer then seems to have got alarmed and to have fled to an inner court-yard, where he hanged himself to a bar of iron, to which he was found suspended in the morning, having on him a bunch of keys and other things which he had taken from his victim.

FROM GEORGIA.

Lack of Hotel Accommodations--The "New England" of the South--Cotton Factories--A Protective Tarif--Hard Times.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, GA., June 25, 1867.

A fellow traveler advised me to stop at the Cook House. He thought it was the best hotel in town. The table, I understood, was not quite so good as it ought to be, but otherwise there were no great objections to the place. I afterwards heard that the rooms had the reputation of being well ventilated. Besides doors and windows, there are any amount of rat holes. This, I thought, may not be an objection to some persons, but to me, it certainly is. I presume it is in consequence of a weakness I have to dislike rats, and also being averse to receiving company at untimely hours. With such prejudices, I thought it best to look for another place, but after making due inquiry I found there is but one more hotel in town, and this is——closed. Under these circumstances, there being no alternative, I made the best of it. As far as the rooms, or rather the rats, were concerned, I fared better than I had reason to expect when I first entered. During the night I was several times awakened by something moving over the bed clothes, and once or twice I thought I was out with a hunt, and had a pack of hounds around me. But I soon accustomed myself to this, and found no great difficulty in falling asleep when tired. The table, by fellow-traveler thought, was not quite so good as it ought to be, and I acknowledge, I fully agree with him.

The general appearance of the town I find pretty much the same as before the war. To be sure the warehouses and one famous cotton mills are among the things of the past. General Wilson destroyed these shortly before the closing scenes of the great drama. The loss was a severe one and is variously estimated from eight to fifteen millions of dollars. But it has not discouraged the people, as heavy losses have done elsewhere. Georgia has always been called the New England of the South, and I believe it is fully entitled to the name. It has quite an energetic and enterprising class of men, who do their best to regain their lost prestige, not by sitting and moaning over the lost flesh pots of slavery, but by working their plantations, embarking in commercial enterprises, or rebuilding their factories. Already two fine buildings are nearly completed and ready to go into them—one the Eagle and Phœnix and the other the Bryant and Swift mill. Ere many months elapse these will turn out their fabrics and supply the trade with many a bale of cotton cloth. The advantage mills possess over others, in successfully running cotton mills, is very great. The water power is one of the very best throughout the country. It is unlimited and never failing, and there is likewise a very good supply of raw material operators. Cotton can always be procured from the very first hands at the lowest price, and the manufactured goods can be shipped either by river or rail to the different markets.

There is only one difficulty the manufacturers have to surmount. If it were not for this, they could not only compete with the Eastern States, but England itself would not be feared. To my great astonishment I did not hear that this difficulty was: The protective tarif. It is not only here, that I find this opinion prevalent, but throughout the South it has many adherents. It seems they still cling to some of the relics of the antiquated Southern school. I naturally argued against free trade. In several instances Adam Smith was quoted against my arguments, but I thought, that although admiring Adam Smith to be a great political economists, there were others, not less great and younger, who had entirely different views on the question of free trade.

People here attribute the present dullness of trade to the protective tarif, and I cannot comprehend that this stagnation is a natural consequence of the war. Every war of modern times has been followed by a reaction and commercial panic such as we are now passing through. The political tarif must have free trade, not only would Massachusetts and Pennsylvania be driven out of the market, but Georgia and Tennessee as well. The advantage Georgia would have in buying the raw staple from first hands, and the saving of freight on both unmanufactured and manufactured cotton, would be but a very small item in comparison to the advantage England has in her cheap labor.

The general complaint of hard times and poverty are not absent here. A lady friend of mine, who before the war counted her slaves by the hundreds and other wealth by the hundreds of thousands, tells me that she way she now manages to live is by keeping a few boarders, taking in sewing, and sometimes selling a little wood from off her plantation.

L.

Cholera Ravages.

Cholera has commenced its ravages, happily not in our country, but not so far away that we should not be warned of its approach. It has lately been making terrible ravages in Buenos Ayres, and in one day no fewer than 600 men in the camp of the Allied Army operating against the Paraguayans succumbed to its deadly power. It has recently appeared also on the southern coast of Sicily, where it has been making havoc of the population. The scourge of yellow fever, too, is at work both in the Eastern World and the Western. The island of Mauritius has been suffering fearfully from this place, which broke out there about three months since, and for several weeks in succession carried off from one to two hundred people every day. By the latest advices received in England from that place, the number of victims had reached five thousand, and the disease had not yet entirely disappeared. And now we have the news that yellow fever in its most malignant form, is epidemic at St. Kingston, Jamaica, as well as at Port au-Prince, Hayti. Several cases have also appeared at New Orleans, a few of which have proved fatal.

The Seizure of Santa Anna on a United States Vessel.

A writer in the Washington *Chronicle*, writing apparently with a knowledge of the views of the government concerning the seizure of Santa Anna, on board the Virginia, an American vessel, says the act having been done within the maritime jurisdiction of the Mexican Republic, where they had a perfect right to do it, just as if General Santa Anna had taken refuge under the roof of any American citizen living anywhere within the territorial limits of the Mexican Republic. Had the Virginia, says the writer, been a United States man-of-war the case, of course, would be different, and any attempt to take General Santa Anna out of her would have been an insult to our flag. He thinks it is very doubtful whether our government will make any claim upon Mexico on this subject. The only wonder, he says, is that the steamer Virginia was not seized and confiscated for aiding and abetting in a movement not sanctioned by the United States.

Southern Harvest.

It is stated in the June report of the Agricultural Department that in some parts of the South there have been complaints of rust, but it has been mainly confined to the leaf, while the grain was so nearly ripe as to be little liable to attack. The harvest has been gathered in Georgia and other States, with a very gratifying result. The average of winter wheat is as large, in a majority of the States, as last year, although it is less in a few of the principal wheat growing States. Texas, Kansas, Ohio and Indiana report a diminished average; Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas and Tennessee a largely increased growth; the New England States show a slight increase; the Middle States a similar advance, not exceeding six per cent., and the Southern States an average increase of twenty per cent. If the conditions continue favorable, at least two hundred millions of bushels may be expected in all the States and Territories. All the other cereals are represented in good condition.

Mexico and the United States.

A New Orleans letter says: Mexico is delivered over to the demons of anarchy and insolvency. Will the United States tolerate that the lives, property and commerce of her citizens shall be at the mercy of a Government at once faithless and powerless to preserve order? If Mexico will not establish order now—if she does not desire peace after such a period of strife and misery, how can we expect anything else but perpetual civil war? The United States needs an able Minister at the City of Mexico. He should not be a politician—better a merchant, or even a soldier. We need the home market of Mexico for our manufactures, shipping and provisions.

Patents Issued.

Process of refining iron, steel and other metals. Jacob Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1st. I claim refining iron, steel and other metals, by means of a blast of atmospheric air, or other de-carbonizing blast in a refinery or furnace heated with coke or other carbonaceous fuel, when a layer of metallic oxide is interposed between the fuel and the metal under treatment, for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2d. The use of a covering of metallic oxide for protecting the metal during refining, substantially as hereinbefore described.

3d. The use of hydro-carbon liquid, vapor or gas, for the purpose of removing sulphur and phosphorus, or either of them, from iron steel, or other metals, in the process of refining, substantially as hereinbefore described.

A THEME FOR A TRAGIC OPERA.—What a magnificent opera might be written with the unfortunate Maximilian as its hero! The life of that Prince, when he was at his house palace at Miramon, was one of calm enjoyment. He had a lovely wife, an abundant fortune, a good library, a collection of natural history—everything, in short, to make a prince's home attractive. The tempter came, and the couple were dazzled by the offered crowns. Going to Mexico, under the protection of the French army, the commencement of their reign was auspicious, but when the rebellion was conquered the Mexican Empire received its death blow. The Empress Carlotta, hastening to Europe to secure aid for her husband, lost her reason, and Maximilian, who nobly refused to shoot his way with the French troops, remained with his adherents, was betrayed by a pretended friend, and was at last shot like a dog.

MR. STAMM, of Milan, has made a vehicle in which the strength of a horse is reinforced by that of steam, while the steam power gains in application the advantage of the horse's intelligence, so that both work together and are managed as one by the reins. When the horse moves forward, his traction applies the steam; when he is pulled up, his backward action shuts it off, and if rigorously applied, reverses the engine, which backs as he backs, stops backing as he stops, and again starts forward as he starts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JULIAN ALLEN,

ALL KINDS OF

HAVANA, VARA, CONNECTICUT AND PENN'A STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.

75 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.

DANL. P. DIXON,

Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

At Office of "Superior Fabric Oil Works."

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.,

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,

A STOCK OF

Selected Standard Goods

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT

REDUCED PRICES.

PRICE LIST

OF

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS,

AT THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of the Diamond and Union St.

OOLONGS, NEW CROP AND FRAGRANT FLAVOR.

Good Drawing Tea, 75c, sold in grocery store $1.00.
Prime Drawing Tea, 90c, sold in grocery store $1.40.
Prime Drawing Tea, $1.00, sold in grocery store $1.50.
Best strictly choice, $1.25, sold in grocery store $1.75.

SOUCHONGS.

Good Dark Drawing, 90c, sold in grocery store $1.25.
Prime Dark Drawing, $1.00, sold in grocery store $1.40.
Strictly choice, $1.25, sold in grocery store $1.60

JAPAN, NEW CROP AND HIGHLY FLAVORED.

Good Natural Leaf, $1.00, sold in grocery store $1.40.
Strictly choice, $1.25, sold in grocery store $1.60.

YOUNG HYSON, ALL NEW CROP TEAS.

Prime Drawing Tea, $1.25, sold in grocery store $1.60.
Strictly choice Tea, $1.50, sold in grocery store $1.80.
The very choicest Hyson, $1.75, sold in grocery store $2.00.

IMPERIAL AND GUNPOWDER.

Good to prime, $1.00@1.25, sold in grocery store $1.25@1.50.
Choice and strictly choice, $1.25@1.50, sold in grocery store $1.75@2.00.

Great American Tea Co.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. Union Street and Diamond.

BOTTLED ALES.

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,

No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 120 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed; Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed; Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Hominy; 500 lbs Timothy Seed; and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,

No. 183 Liberty street.

BRAWLEY & BALL,

DEALERS IN

Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

30 Fifth street.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containg 7 rooms, with several other good out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

Also, the following Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 spinning Mules, containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire on or address,

E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO TICKET HOLDERS IN

KELLEY'S

Grand North American Gift Concert

FIRST PREMIUM.

$30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

TIME FIXED FOR THE CONCERT, TO TAKE PLACE AT

COOPER INSTITUTE

NEW YORK CITY.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE

To Secure Tickets.

This is the greatest distribution of the nineteenth century, and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. 500,000 DOLLARS, including $100,000 in Greenbacks, will be presented to the ticket holders.

Every Ticket Receives a Gift.

THE DEMAND FOR TICKETS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

All orders for Tickets mailed in the New England and Middle states up to Friday night, July 12, will reach us in time to be filled and mailed before the concert commences.

All orders mailed in the Western States up to Thursday night, July 11, will be filled and mailed.

Agents can continue to sell tickets until 6 P. M. Saturday, July 13, when all reports will be made in with tickets and money for other will not be cancelled.

Agents selling tickets should remember that orders will please forward them to our address, as they are required to fill orders in New York.

Price of Tickets: $1 each; 6 for $5; 30 for $20; 60 for $35; 130 for $70. Send every where on receipt of price. Money in draft on Post Office or Express Co. at our risk. Tickets may be sent at our risk.

The following is a list of the Grand North American Gift Concert to take place at Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, postponed for this concert at Cooper Institute, New York city.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLY & CO.,

691 Broadway, N. Y.

Notice to the Consumers of the Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron.

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the sole agency for the *Iron*, which, in future will be stamped

Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.

LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.

CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to state that they are proprietors of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for BLISTER, SPRING AND CAST STEEL, EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Steel Works, Nos. 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

FRUIT JARS. FRUIT JARS.

KLINE'S, SQUIRES', MASON'S AND WILLOUGHBY'S.

The subscribers still continue to manufacture that most celebrated article for preserving fruit, the GLASS JAR, self-sealers, also, SQUIRES', MASON'S, and GOLDEN WEDDING, and "WILLOUGHBY'S." These Jars are well known to be the BEST SELF-SEALERS in the country, and have GAINED A REPUTATION OVER ALL OTHERS NOW OFFERED. Prices Low to the trade. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Depot, 63 Water street, or

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The circulation of *Le Petit Journal*, Paris, is said to be 240,000 daily. It is published in the evening, and is little more than half the size of the COMMERCIAL. It is devoted chiefly to local news, a novelette and French sensation.

In some parts of North Carolina the crops have suffered seriously from excessive rains. the potato rot has appeared, and altogether, a dismal state of things has all at once appeared in some parts of the State.

Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, does not believe that General Escobedo ever said or used such words as have been attributed to him in regard to his making terror the order of the day, and his desire to see spilt the blood of every foreigner that resides in Mexico. Senor Romero feels certain that General Escobedo could not have expressed such sentiments, and he believes that they are fabricated by ill-intentioned persons with a view to injure the Mexican cause.

The closer vigilance observed by the Government in protecting the honest tax-payers, by hunting out those who defraud the Government by criminally evading their tax, is beginning to show itself in practical results. An illicit distiller has just been convicted and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for two years.

Bishop Potter sailed for England on Saturday, accompanied by Miss Potter. He will shortly issue a brief pastoral to his clergy and laity on the subject of his absence, and asking their prayers for his safe return. He cordially approves of the officiating of any bishop whom the clergy may wish to call in for any special occasion. The standing committee of the diocese have concurred in a recommendation that the annual convention be postponed until some time in November.

There is a movement on foot for a public meeting in New York to denounce Juarez. Some of the foreign consuls are understood to be at the bottom of it, and there is strong suspicion that ulterior projects are in view.

A New York letter says: The North river steamboats must be making money. One of them on Wednesday evening had 2,500 passengers, and the captain says he might have had 500 more if he could have found room for them. Thursday evening another went up with 2,000. The railroads leading due north are also reaping an abundant harvest. Think of the four o'clock express on the Hudson river line Wednesday evening taking up 1,000, with three rains on the 4th with an aggregate of 2,500.

Of Southern reconstruction it is said that the Florida Seminoles are the worst reconstructed people in the South. They still refuse to give up their slaves or to obey the military bill. A little confiscation, it is thought, would perhaps do them good.

A dispatch from Omaha states that three thousand Chinese have already settled in Boyce county, Idaho, and that still more are on their way. The farmers of Boyce county are raising good crops of wheat this year, and it is hoped the Territory will soon become self-sustaining.

The diplomatic representatives of the European Powers at Washington are indignant, but they can but remember the precedents. The Duke of d'Enghien was shot by order of the great Napoleon; Murat was shot by order of the King of Naples; Ney was shot by order of the King of France, and scores of others have fallen by imperial or royal orders.

Pine apples in Paris are made from turnips, and are said to be delicious. The turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture, and the French journals say the pine apple "is destined to become a success."

Switzerland has about 3,500,000 inhabitants and 245 scientific and literary publications; while France, with ten time the population, has but about 500 journals and magazines. The solution of this is in the fact that in Switzerland the people all receive some education, and consequently can read and take the papers; while in France less than one-half can read.

PERSONAL.

—Edwin Booth has concluded a highly successful engagement in Chicago. He gave thirty-seven representations, and upon every occasion to a crowded audience, at the New York tariff of prices, although the period of the season involved the utmost physical discomfort.

—The Fourth was celebrated by interesting exercises by the students of the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, N. Y., at the Opera House. The *Times* says: "The Bessemer process of making steel, as pursued at the works of Winslow & Griswold, in this city, was reviewed by Albert M. Harper, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This manufacture, quite new in this country, now claims the attention of many of the iron manufacturers of the States. Troy affords an excellent opportunity for the study of its workings, through the courtesy of the proprietors in allowing visitors free access to their admirably arranged works. Mr. Harper showed that he had thoroughly investigated the subject in all its details."

—Alexander Addison died at Clausthal, Germany, on the 10th of June last. The death of Mr. Addison will be heard with much regret by his numerous friends. He was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a descendant of families illustrious for talent and scholarship. His grandfather, Hon. Alexander Addison, was the first United States District Judge in Western Pennsylvania, and his father, the late Dr. William Addison, was most prominent in the medical profession of the country. Mr. Addison's early education was carefully conducted, and his course at the Institute won for him the name of a genius, and no young man left it with higher esteem and a more promising future. He returned to his home after graduating a year since, when he was at once tendered a position on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which he accepted, but soon relinquished to further pursue his studies abroad. He was a young man of untiring energy and unexceptionable habits.

—The degree of A.B. was conferred on Albert M. Harper and Thomas F. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, at the recent commencement of the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, N. Y.

—By the death of her father, in Bath, England, the wife of Col. G. L. Eberhardt, of Macon, Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools in Georgia, has fallen heir to an estate valued at over $1,000,000, which will be divided between herself, a brother and two sisters.

—A correspondent in Paris writes that M. de Lamartine is exceedingly ill. He holds no receptions, and never leaves his bed except to take a short drive in a carriage. A photograph taken of him recently represents an old man in whose features it is scarcely possible to detect any trace of the M. de Lamartine familiar to every Parisian. He is now nearly eighty years old.

—The Americans in Paris, in a mass, signed a document of congratulations to the two Emperors for their escape from the assassin's hand, and this document, which was handed in by Gen. Dix, was well and properly received by the two Emperors and their Foreign Ministers, and handsomely replied to. This was all that was required to.

—The Rev. Wm. Mann, D.D., a well-known and highly respected divine of the Methodist Episcopal church in Philadelphia, died on Thursday, at the residence of his son, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, after a lingering illness, at the good old age of eighty-three.

—W. H. Brown, President of the Manufacturer's National Bank, Chicago, died at Amsterdam, Holland, of paralysis on the 19th of June.

—Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and late United States Senator, died at his residence in Henderson, Kentucky, July 3d, of paralysis, aged fifty-five years.

—John C. Breckinridge writes from Paris to friends in Kentucky, that he is tired of the hubbub of the Exposition, and contemplates leaving for Switzerland. He will sail for Canada in September with his family.

—Hon. Alvin Flanders, recently elected to Congress from Washington Territory, is an old resident of Boston and a practical mechanic. During his residence here he was employed by I. and S. Adams & Co., and Isaac Adams, of South Boston, and during his time published for a season the little paper called the *New Era*, devoted to the interest of the mechanic. He went to California in 1853, resided there about ten years, and served several terms in the California Legislature, and was afterwards appointed by President Lincoln as Coiner of the United States branch mint. He removed to Washington Territory in 1865.

—It is now reported from Liverpool that the bankrupt estate of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., will wind up badly. The creditors holding their acceptances without the security of the cotton against which they were supposed to have been drawn, will scarcely receive fifty cents on the dollar of their claims, which amount to $2,355,000 against the Liverpool house. The secured claims are stated at $5,-525,000.

—Four weeks ago Mrs. Mary Lauritz, wife of John Lauritz, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries in Swedesburgh avenue, New York city, left home, with her husband's full knowledge and consent, the arrangement being that she might either visit Germany, or take a trip to New Orleans, where she had relatives. Her husband supplied her with $4,000 in money, besides a fine wardrobe worth at least $2,000. Nothing was heard or her for some time, she having finally decided to go to New Orleans. One week ago yesterday Mr. Lauritz received a letter from a friend in Chicago, informing him that his wife was there, and had been for three weeks living with his brother as his wife. In that city. Proceeding thither he found her as represented. What followed need not be told.

Limas Peru, correspondence of the 14th ult., announces the fact that Castillo's revolution for the purpose of deposing Prado, had been brought to a termination by the death of Castillo himself. The only body of rebels remaining in arms was the small command of Prado had successfully forming a new Cabinet. Congress was busy adopting a new constitution and revising the new penal code.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DIARRHŒA.—A sudden suppression of the evacuations frequently ends in collapse. The action of Holloway's medicines are based on a more rational principle; by combining with the depraved humors they neutralize and expel them through the natural channels. They purify the fluids, cleanse the bowels, invigorate the stomach, and by regulating the various functions restore the body to its normal state of health. Sold by all Druggists.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.
J. H. WIGGINS.
Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

EASTERN EXCHANGE
HOTEL.
Having Complete arrangements, we are prepared to accommodate Pleasure Parties with Supper at any time, and any number.
Parties driving beyond this place, on giving notice, can have Supper prepared for them at any hour they name. The Table supplied with all the Delicacies of the season.
East Liberty, June 29, 1867.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address O. McK. W. MULLIN,
Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Pittsburgh will take the cars direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons will take the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top road.
Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a date as possible.
Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel (Mulberry), 21 gallons) $5; half barrel (oak-seamed) $3; barrel (oak-seamed) $4.
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MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, Green seal, Yerzenay, Epernay.
Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.
☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.
JUNE 26, 1867.

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The extensive Grounds adjoining, formerly the old Camp Ground, will be rented on reasonable terms to
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"STAR" SHIRTS,
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We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated
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We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.
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CITY MATTERS.

ON A STRIKE.—The ship carpenters and caulkers of this city are on a strike.

MISSING.—Henry Heman, of Birmingham, went on a visit to Lawrenceville a few days since, intending to be home in the evening, and has not been seen or heard of since.

RECOVERING.—John Robinson, who was stabbed at the pic-nic at McFarland's Grove, on the Fourth of July, was much easier yesterday, and his physicians entertain some hopes of his recovery.

LOST CHILD.—A little girl was found wandering along the Monongahela wharf yesterday, and taken to the Mayor's office. She was furnished a home at No. 181 Second street, until her parents are found.

FOND OF HIS JOKE.—The Erie *Dispatch* says: Judge McCandless is fond of his joke. A witness was on the stand from whom the questioning attorney, Mr. De Camp, could extract nothing. "I think you may go," said the lawyer. "Yes, he may *decamp*," said the judge.

NEW STATIONS.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have established several new stations along their road. A new station has been established between *Leetsdale* and Economy called "Fair Oaks," and two between Economy and Baden, named respectively "Logan's" and "Limmore."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A man named Archibald was knocked down in the vicinity of the Grain Elevator, on Liberty street, on Friday night, by some unknown villain, and an attempt made to rob him, but Mr. Archibald was quite severely injured, and was removed to his residence in the Third Ward.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race will come off at Oakland Park on Friday, 19th inst., between Johnny Newell, of this city, and an opponent not named. The race will be for a purse of four hundred dollars and the championship. It will take place between the hours of three and five o'clock, and the distance will be a quarter of a mile.

PERSONAL.—John McCargo, Esq., City Controller, and John H. Hare, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, will leave the city on Saturday next on a visit to the Isle of New Foundland, and will be absent about three weeks. During the absence of Chief Engineer Hare, John H. McElroy, Esq., First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, will officiate in his stead.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday night as a son of Captain M. W. Lewis, of the night police, was passing along Wylie street, he was assailed by a party of colored men, who beat him badly and inflicted a severe stab on his head. Yesterday, a colored man was arrested by Alderman Lindsay's police on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage, and was locked up for a hearing this morning.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. John W. Johnston left his home at Braddon's Farm, on Neville Island, about six weeks since to hunt work, but has not been seen or heard of since. He was forty-four years of age, was five feet six inches in height, and has served four years in the army. He had on when he left, one blouse army coat, two pairs of pants and three shirts. He leaves a wife and child, who are anxious to ascertain his whereabouts.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT ROCHESTER.—A fatal accident happened to a lad named Robert Scott, at Rochester, on the Fourth. He had purchased a half pound of powder, which he carried with some fire crackers and matches in his pocket. When at the corner of New York and Water streets, the matches ignited, causing the powder to explode and burning him fearfully. He sprang into the river and promptly extinguished the fire. He lingered until three o'clock Saturday morning, when he died of his injuries.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.—The jury empanneled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the manner of the death of Thos. Bankard, who was killed on the Pan Handle Railroad, on the 29th ult., concluded the inquest on Friday. The following verdict was rendered: "That he ceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull, his head coming in contact with a coal or coke platform, on the P. C. & C. R. R., the same being too close to the track. The Supervisor had been notified of this fact."

LEAPING FROM A TRAIN.—Notwithstanding the many accidents that have occurred to foolhardy persons in jumping from trains under full speed, some still persist in the practice, and never cease it until they are taught a lesson by sad experience. On Saturday morning, two German laborers jumped off the mail train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, while passing Wood's Run at a full rate of speed, and were dearly paid for the daring and recklessness, both being severely injured and rendered unfitting a long time for work. They have no doubt learned wisdom by experience, and will act with more discretion in the future.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—Yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, a young man named Patrick McGrady, was run over on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at the foot of Baldwin street, in the Ninth ward, and instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, by Alderman James Irwin, and from the evidence adduced, it appeared that deceased, who was intoxicated, had laid down on the track, when he was run over by engine No. 11, which was engaged in shifting cars. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and entirely relieved the engineer from blame. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and was employed by the Atlas Works as driver.

DEATH FROM APPOPLEXY.—Coroner Clawson was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a man named James Campbell, who died suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of his brother, on Carson street, near Railroad street, East Birmingham. The deceased had been unwell for a day or two past, and was confined to bed. Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, *the family down stairs heard a heavy fall in the upper part of the house*, and on going thither discovered the deceased lying on the floor and frothing at the mouth. The family first thought he was in a swoon, and only used restoratives for that purpose. He died, however, shortly afterwards. Dr. J. H. Roberts, of South Pittsburgh, gave it as his opinion that death resulted from appoplexy, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict accordingly. The deceased was forty-two years of age, and unmarried.

CONSOLIDATION OF PITTSBURGH AND SURROUNDINGS.—The editor of the Erie *Dispatch* says: "We are glad to hear that the prospect of incorporation into one municipality of the city of Pittsburgh and its environs is so promising that it may already be considered a fact accomplished. The advantages to be gained by this consolidation are so evident that they hardly need to be stated. It is sufficient to know that those immediately concerned fully appreciate the increased power and importance which must at once attach to a city of two hundred thousand people over that which the same number can command divided among a half dozen different corporations. As Pennsylvanians we say 'God Speed' to the project, and rejoice that at last the great iron work shop is about to assume numerically the high position among the great cities of the continent, to which its wealth and enterprise has so long entitled it to."

Storm in Beaver County.

Our correspondent "Linwood" sends us the following: On the 3d inst. the town of New Brighton was visited by a rain and wind storm, that blew down a large part of the brick walls of the new Methodist church, in process of erection, breaking the window frames and joist, and otherwise damaging it to the amount of two or three thousand dollars. One side of the wall fell on the Railway Depot, but no injury accrued to it in consequence. The large store house of Robert Edgar was also very much damaged. The wall on one side fell on Devinny's drug store, and broke the slate roof and other work in pieces. Mr. Edgar has offered to repair it at his own expense. Several trees were blown and blown up by the roots.

The Nicholson Pavement---Visit of a Committee from Councils.

A delegation from the City Councils will leave the city on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway this afternoon at two o'clock, and will visit Chicago and St. Louis, for the purpose of inspecting the Nicholson Pavement in use in those cities. They will report to Councils their views on the same. The committee from the Councils consists of Messrs. Wm. R. Ford, Thomas S. Sloan, James Weldon, John J. Torley, Wm. R. Boggs, James Mawhinney and Wm. Barnhill. They will be accompanied by H. J. Moore, Esq., Recording Register, Wm. H. Hilton and S. F. Hilton, Esq., Commissioners, Samuel T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, Wm. N. Ogden, Esq., and others. They intend first visiting Chicago and then St. Louis, and will be away about a week.

Drowned in the Ohio.

In the absence of the Coroner, Alderman Donaldson held an inquest on Saturday evening on the body of a young man named Samuel Richardson, who was drowned in the Ohio river on Friday evening. It appears that the deceased, who resided with his parents in Butler county, went on a visit to his uncle, who lives on Neville Island. On Friday evening, in company with his two cousins, he went down to the river to bathe. They went out into the river in a boat, and when in the middle of the stream, anchored it. They then jumped into the river, when Richardson got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim but a very little, caught hold of his cousin's boat. The latter struck out for the boat, for the purpose of bringing Richardson safely in, when the latter suddenly let go, as if seized with a cramp, went down and never appeared again. Search was instituted for the body, and it was found on Saturday floating in the river, a mile and a half below where he was drowned, and a short distance below Glendale Station. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was a bright and promising youth of eighteen years.

MURDER IN BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

Man Struck with a "Handy Billy" and Killed---Two Men Arrested on Suspicion, and one Escapes.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of June, a man named Henry Downes was struck with a "handy billy" and so severely injured that he died on Friday last. The deceased resided near School House No. 5, in Baldwin township, one mile and a half above Brownstown, on the bank of the Monongahela river. It appears that on the evening mentioned, in company with a man named Patrick Carr, he came to this city and got slightly intoxicated. They returned to Brownstown on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, and started for home. Downes proceeded to the house of a man residing in what is known as "Bed Bug Row," located between Williamsburg and Beck's Run. It was sobering evening that "the could whiz any man who ate potatoes or drank buttermilk." In this row resided two men named Daniel Mayhew and John Clark. Downes got into a difficulty, it is supposed, with one of these men, when he (Mayhew or Clark) struck him on the head with a "handy billy," fracturing his skull. The deceased and Carr went to the house of a neighbor, where they slept all night, and returned home next morning. The injured man lingered in an almost insensible condition and grew worse until Friday afternoon last, when he died.

Coroner Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest on the body, and after empanelling a jury proceeded to the residence of the deceased on Saturday afternoon, but the inquest was adjourned until yesterday afternoon.

The jury re-assembled yesterday afternoon, when the following evidence was adduced:

Dr. James H. Diffi, sworn—Saw deceased on Monday last, July 1st. Found wound on the left side of the head, filled with gravel and sand. Removed the sand and gravel, and found the skull depressed and fractured an inch in circumference. On Wednesday morning, cut down and removed the portion of fractured skull. Then found dura matter, partially torn and separated from the fractured surface, and depressed the brain from one-half to three-fourths of an inch. To-day, (July 6th,) made a *post mortem* examination and found dura matter inflamed. The upper portion of left hemisphere of the brain was partially disorganized and suppurated. No other injury might have been done by a handy billy. The gravel might have got in by a fall. Deceased told me he did not know who done it or what it was done for.

Patrick Carr, sworn.—Board with Mrs. Downes, mother of deceased. Went into shoe store on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, near eight o'clock on the evening of the 29th of July. When we came out deceased told me that the man I was talking to told him that he could whip any man who ate potatoes or drank "buttermilk." Went to buy goods. Came to Brownstown on the street cars. Deceased got down to Clark's house, and afterwards went down to "Bed Bug Row." I followed down, when I heard him rap at the door of Mayhew's house. He was calling for the man of the house to come out to fight him. I tried to get him to come away, but he would not come. I then started away, walked about ten yards and turned back. When I got back the mistress of the house and deceased were scolding outside. He told her to send out her man. She said he was not at home, and if he was, Downes would be no use as a fighter. Downes said he would be up next day again. She remarked that he was a Fenian. Deceased said he was. Asked him the third time to come away, when I heard the door shut and he hallooed he was murdered. We then went to a tavern in Bellevue. Deceased laid down, and I fell asleep. Did not notice anything wrong until next morning. Then saw blood on the side of his head, and also on the floor. Took my handkerchief and cleaned off the blood, and then went out and got some liquor. We took two drinks each. Sent for some sticking plaster, but could get none. I took him home on Sunday evening, he walking without aid. He told me who done the deed. Did not tell me what he was hit with. Saw deceased in the kitchen of Mayhew's house once. Deceased was struck on the head near the house in "Bed Bug Row," on my road to and from Williamsburg and Beck's Run. I was sober at the time, although I had drank a couple of times; knew everything I was doing.

Owing to the absence of other important witnesses, the inquest was again adjourned, to meet at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office on Saturday afternoon next, at four o'clock.

The commission of the murder undoubtedly lying between Mayhew and Clark, efforts were immediately made to arrest them. On Saturday morning some officers, sent out by Justice Heise, of East Birmingham, arrested Mayhew at his house, but where Clark was to be found and when near Bigley's Coal Works, he made his escape, notwithstanding the officers fired eight shots at him as he was running away. His wife has not been seen since. He bears an unenviable reputation, having served a term in the Penitentiary for larceny. He has a son at present in the House of Refuge.

On Saturday afternoon, Chief of Police Scott, of this city, made information before Mayor McCarthy, charging Clark with the murder. Chief Scott, in company with officers Cupples and Moon, started in search of him, when they ascertained that he was already in jail, having been arrested on Friday evening on a charge of surety of the peace, and committed by Justice Ammon. A commitment will be lodged against him to-day by the Mayor for murder.

Downes, the deceased, was a young, unmarried man, about twenty-three years of age. He bore a good reputation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

Contrary to the usual custom, jury trials were held in the Criminal Court on Saturday. The first case taken up was that of Alfred Listo, indicted for malicious mischief and assault and battery. *Joseph Herbst*, the prosecuting witness, testified that on the 22d of June last, Listo visited his tavern, in the Ninth ward, threw a brick through a window, breaking it, and afterwards assaulted and choked him. A verdict of guilty was rendered on both charges. On the first he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo an imprisonment of sixty days in the county jail. On the second he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars.

Patrick Gallagher, proprietor of an unlicensed saloon in the Third ward, plead guilty to five *indictments* for illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars in each case.

John M. Beck, indicted for forgery, was placed on trial. The defendant was accused of having forged the signatures of James Carrier & Bourne to a check for two hundred dollars on the Second National Bank of this city, on the 27th of April last. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period of two years.

James M. Starr, indicted for the larceny of a bushel of beets and a bucket of milk from John Ryland's tavern, in the Diamond, on the 22d of June last, was found guilty and sentenced to the county jail for two months.

Robert Beers, John Brewerton and Thomas Williams were convicted of malicious mischief, in abusing a horse the property of William McPherson's livery stable, on Second street, in January last. Sentence deferred.

Charlotte Reilly, colored, was convicted of assault and battery on Mary Ann Henry, a young white girl, and sentenced to the county jail for one month.

George E. Shaw, convicted on the 10th of December, 1866, of aggravated assault and battery on his wife, Mary Ann Shaw, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the county jail.

Trial of Hose Carriage Horses.

The fire companies of the two cities have been discussing for some time past the relative speed of the horses used in their hose carriages. Propositions for contests between them have frequently been made, but before definite arrangements had been concluded, the matter was dropped. The prize offered by the managers of the Union Festival, in Allegheny, on Wednesday, to the company owning the fastest horse, brought forth two competitors—the Friendship and Eagle. Mayor Morrison, upon learning that the race was proposed to take place on the Fourth, notified Mr. Kinney that it would not be permitted, but at the solicitation of a number of citizens, withdrew his objections. The race was against time, the Eagle hose carriage being used by both companies. Five men, including the driver, rode in the carriage. The distances, three times around the track, about a mile and one eighth, was accomplished by the Friendship's horse in four minutes and seven seconds, while the Eagle's time was four minutes and nine seconds. Considering the weight of the carriage and occupants aggregated twenty-six hundred pounds, the result was very satisfactory, and demonstrated that our firemen use good judgment in the selection of their horses. The Friendship Hose Company has been but recently organized, while the Eagle is the oldest fire company in the country.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.

LARCENY OF A WATCH CASE.

Jason Hamed Wm. Smith was arrested on Saturday and committed with the larceny of a watch case. He was captured in the neighborhood of Wyoming.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT A FESTIVAL.

James Jones and Joseph Fisher, colored people, were arrested on Saturday, charged with assault, battery and disorderly conduct. The prosecutor alleges that defendants, colored people, created a disturbance festival, on Fullerton Hill at the corner of Fullerton and Sandusky streets, on Saturday evening, and beat him. Committed for a hearing.

TWO CHARGES.

Jacob Metz was charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods. Ludwig Schaefer, who alleged that Metz on oath of snatched from his hand two dollar notes, and Metz was arrested. Schaefer also charged Metz with assault and battery, in striking him in the face, while crossing the Mechanics' street bridge. The accused was arraigned, and gave bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY OF A BOAT OF SAND.

Mr Thomas M. Little, manager of the Atlas Works, in the Ninth ward, on Saturday preferred a charge of larceny against John Sanchers. The deponent stated that one hundred bushels of sand of defendant, and received it on a flat boat. Testimoning he missed the boat and sand, and gave information before, where it was being unloaded by Mr. W. W. Wallace's workmen, that gentleman having purchased any known right of the transaction, purchased it from Sanchers, who, in the night, took it down to his place for $50. A warrant was issued.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

Thomas Garrick lodged an information against George Hoffman, of Mifflin township, charging him with selling liquor to minors. The accused has not yet been arrested.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Brewerton was charged with committing an assault and battery on John McPherson, on Second street, on Friday. In default of bail, he was committed to jail for trial.

BASE BALL.

The Allegheny Club at Canton, Ohio.

The Allegheny Base Ball Club, of this city, started on their western excursion on Wednesday afternoon last, arriving at Canton, Ohio, in the evening. On the following day, the afternoon of the Fourth of July, they played a match game with the Stark Club, on the Canton Common. The weather proved favorable until the end of the sixth inning, when the game was stopped. The Allegheny boys were successful, as will be seen by the following score:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	STARK.	O.	R.
Ingram, p.	3	5	Kuhn, c.	1	3
Gurley, 1st base.	2	3	Carpenter, p.	4	3
Cameron, c.	3	3	Berong, ss.	1	0
Kimball, 2d base.	0	0	Shultze, 1st b.	2	2
McLaughlin, l f.	2	2	L. Alexander, 2d b.	3	2
Ray, r f.	2	2	S. Wise, 3d b.	2	2
Al. Cameron,	2	2	Stark, l f.	2	0
Nichols, 1st b.	2	2	Essig, c f.	2	0
Stills, c f.	2	2	H. Alexander, r f.	2	0
Total.	19	23	Total.	19	12

Fly catches—Allegheny, 4; Stark, 4. Missed—Allegheny, 4; Stark, 7. Out on bases and fouls—Allegheny, 5 and 8; Stark, 7 and 3. Time of game: 1:25.

In the evening a grand supper was given to the visitors in the room of the G. A. R., in the Stark County *Republican* Building, at which about sixty were present. The Pittsburgh visitors felt highly pleased at the courteous manner in which they were received and treated by the people of Canton.

THE MATCH AT KITTANNING.

The match game between the Lincoln B. B. Club, of this city, and the Hiawatha, of Kittanning, will take place to-morrow morning. The Lincoln nine, accompanied by their friends, will leave for Kittanning this afternoon, by way of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and will return to-morrow evening. A pleasant time is anticipated.

MATCH AT TARENTUM.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

TARENTUM, July 6, 1867.

A match game of base ball was played between the Ristori B. B. Club, of Tarentum, and the Star B. B. Club, of Freeport, on the grounds of the former club, on Friday, July 5th, resulting in a victory for the Ristori boys, as is shown by the following score:

RISTORI.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
Y. Evans, c.	2	3	McClintock, c.	2	3
P. Ferris, p.	2	4	Shirley, p.	2	2
Hamilton, 1st b.	2	3	Hunter, 1st b.	2	2
Row, 1st b.	4	2	Stagerley, 1st b.	2	2
Dicker, 2d b.	0	2	Hole, 2d b.	0	0
J. Miller, 3d b.	0	2	Wallace, 3d b.	0	0
E. Miller, l f.	3	3	Arnold, l f.	2	2
S. Evans, c f.	3	3	Wood, c f.	2	2
Marvin, r f.	1	3	Sheder, r f.	4	2
	27	31		27	21

INNINGS:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Ristori	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Star	0	0	5	5	2	1	1	0	6	21

Umpire—Dr. John H. Hunter, of the Pickett-ville Club. Scorers—Messrs. Weis, Forsythe, Hattorf, and Anderson for Star. Fly catches—Ristori, 5; Star, 7. Out on foul balls—Ristori, 8; Star, 8.

A. L. S.

The National Festival---Balloon Wedding and Ascension.

The National Festival at Union Skating Park closed on Saturday evening, with a brilliant display of fireworks, which was witnessed by between three and four thousand persons, who were enthusiastic in their applause as each piece was exhibited. In the afternoon, notwithstanding the shower of rain at two o'clock, upwards of one thousand persons assembled to witness the wedding in the balloon, and the subsequent ascension of the parties in the "Bridal Chariot." About four o'clock, Miss Forshiel and Mr. Smithson entered the basket, accompanied by Alderman Strain, of the Tenth ward, and in a few seconds the balloon ascended to a height of one hundred feet, where the contracting parties were duly married by the Alderman. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the balloon was drawn down by Alderman Strain, stepped out, and the intrepid aeronaut, Prof. S. S. Thurston, of Meadville, took his place. The ropes were cut, and the balloon swiftly and majestically ascended to a height of about two thousand feet, when it sailed off in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Allegheny river, over the upper Wards of the city, and on up the Monongahela Valley, landing safely two miles above McKeesport. This was really one of the most beautiful ascensions that has taken place in this city, and was remarkable as being the first and only balloon bridal trip ever accomplished. Prof. Thurston, who has proved himself on this as on other occasions, to be a gentleman, scholar, speaks in eulogistic terms of the nerve of Miss Forshiell, who stood upon the seat in the basket until the balloon had ascended through the first clouds—a mile above *terra firma*. The balloon from the time it left the earth until it reached McKeesport continued to ascend, the greatest height attained being about three miles. As before remarked, Prof. Thurston safely landed his aerial vessel some two miles above McKeesport, and within a few minutes after reaching the earth the party were surrounded by more than a thousand persons. A carriage was provided for Mr. and Mrs. Smithson and a wagon for the empty sacks of the balloon to McKeesport. On nearing McKeesport, the crowd increased in numbers, and in their enthusiasm over the intrepidity of Mrs. Smithson, threw her from the carriage and carried her to the hotel, where the party remained until the arrival of the evening boat. During their stay in McKeesport, the wedding party were serenaded with vocal and instrumental music, and all testified that a pleasant day was had. The voyagers arrived safely in the city at midnight, all suffering somewhat from deafness, caused by the great altitude they had reached, but which will disappear in a few days.

Manager Kinney states that another festival will be held here during the State Fair, when Prof. Thurston will make several daring ascensions. Should there be any parties matrimonially inclined, that desire to follow the example set by Mr. and Mrs. Smithson, Prof. Thurston will be happy to take them on a flying trip.

The Sculling Championship---A Chance for Hamill.

Failing to get an answer from Walter Brown to his challenge, for a five mile race for the championship, James Hamill, the champion oarsman, will doubtless pay attention to the following straightforward challenge, which evidently means business. The owner of the challenge wants a fair day, fair play and fair water, all of which conditions Hamill will assent to and faithfully abide by:

BOSTON, July 5, 1867.

EDITOR BOSTON POST:—The undersigned will row (two dollars,) which is to be used as forfeit, if necessary, for the purpose indicated in the subjoined, that I have placed in the hands of the stakeholder. The writer will name a gentleman who will row a three miles straight away race for the above stake, say $2,000 (two thousand dollars) a side and the American championship, and will meet any other aspirant accepting this challenge, or of being considered the champion sculler of this country, the race, if there be one, to be rowed in this city, and the writer intends to present any difficulty in arranging for the race, the writer leaving it to the public suggesting that Messrs. R. F. Clark, P. H. Colbert and William Baillie, as three gentlemen qualified to judge, to act in this matter, and decide what are considered the rules in a race of this kind; the conditions indicated on are that for the race there be a fair day, fair play, and fair water. Desiring no public notoriety, the writer withholds his name, and, in common with many others, wishes to see this matter tested on its merits, and not through the papers of the city.

JOHN H. HUNTER.

Paris Exposition.

The following Cable telegram has just been forwarded from New York, to Messrs. Sumner & Co., of this city.

PARIS, June 27, 1867.—At the Paris Exposition, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been awarded the only Gold Medal for superiority as a Sewing Machine for general purposes, over eighty-two competitors. Howe, received a Gold Medal as an inventor, not for machines.

The sewing machine interest was fully represented at Paris, every machine of any prominence before the world being on exhibition, making this the greatest triumph ever achieved by any sewing machine, and certainly entitles the Wheeler and Wilson to the unenviable position it has so long held, the best sewing machine in the world.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, awards to Sewing Machine: Empire—honorable mention; A. B. Howe—bronze medal; Weed & Florence—silver medal; Wheeler & Wilson; 2d. Weed & Florence; 3d. Wheeler & Wilson; 4th. A. B. Howe; 5th, Empire; none others noticed.

SHARPSBURG.—The free excursion train for the great auction sale of those beautiful building lots and manufacturing site at Sharpsburg, will leave the Western Pennsylvania Depot, Federal street, Allegheny city, to-day at one o'clock, and convey persons to and from the sale, free.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MWF

NO HOTEL OR LAUNDRY can afford to be without Dobbins's Electric Soap. The superior quality of the work done with it, together with the saving of time and labor, make it an indispensable article when its worth is once known.

THE FAIRIES OUTDONE.—The Princess, in the Fairy Tale, dropt pearls from her mouth when she opened it, but whoever uses that talisman of science, SOZODONT, will have a mouthful of pearls that will never drop out nor decay. m-th-s

FOR CARRIAGES THAT ARE DURABLE and finely finished, go to Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION of the National Music School, under Prof. A. N. Johnson, will commence in the Seminary, at Beaver, July 29. R. T. TAYLOR. MWF

FOR THE BEST MADE BUGGIES, go to Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

PAPER COLLARS! PAPER COLLARS!—Every style and make at Putnam & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street, B. L. H. Doods.

PITTSBURGH CARRIAGE EMPORIUM, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, Campbell, Stoner & Co.

GET ONE OF CLARK'S Indelible pencils for marking linen and other fabrics. Sent to any address free of postage, on receipt of price, 25 cents. Address J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, Pa.

BASE BALLS, BATS, &c., at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

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NEW YORK, PARIS, LONDON, etc., styles at Spence's fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

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THE ORIGINAL FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS made to order by Putnam & House, at 72 Fifth street.

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, Cut Glass ware, Silver Table ware, Table Cutlery, Vases, Toilet sets, etc., at R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

PHYSICIANS CAN FIND THE BEST vehicles for making professional calls, at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

EVERYBODY IS CHARMED with Dabbs' Photographs. Gallery, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

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